# **PLANNING**

Empty Treasury to Be Further Depressed by Unnecessary Appropriations.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AFTER THE STUFF

Superintendents Ask for Sums Largely in Excess of Two Years Ago.

HOW LINCOLN H PES FOR ASSISTANCE

Half a Million Wanted to Start a Building Boom There.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GREAT GRAB GAME

Estimates Already Submitted Indicate that There Will Be Close Watching Needed to Prevent Extravagance Almost Criminal in Its Intensity.

LINCOLN. Jan. 6 .- (Special.) -- Governor Holcomb's influence on probable legislation at the present session is already recognized, and steps are being taken in certain quarters to offset that influence, especially in regard to appropriation bills. That there is a contemplated raid upon the state treasury is already certain, and nothing but the honest Independence of the republican members will prevent it. A glance at the estimates of the superintendents of the several state institutions reveals the fact that they anticipate a heavy increase in their expenditures during the coming biennial period. The total estimates asked for for general purposes by state officials and superintendents of state institutions are \$2,421,490. The total amount appropriated two years ago was \$2,209,039. So the new estimates contemplate an increase in expenditures of \$212,000 to begin with.

The superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln thinks he cannot possibly get along with less than \$192,000. Two years ago he received \$141,600. The Industrial school at Kearney, which for the past two years was managed very well on \$85,700, hopes to make up lost time by asking the present legislature for \$128,668. The superintendent of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice beats the record, however, by asking for \$161,450, whereas two years ago he was extremely fortunate in securing

Some of the retiring state officers have not been at all modest in paving the way for luxurious terms for their successors. The labor commissioner asks for an increase of \$6,400; the secretary of state, \$3,500; auditor, \$1,700; treasurer, \$5,800; attorney general, \$1,700. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings asks permission to spend something over \$6,000 more than it received two years ago; the State Board of Transportation asks for \$3,300 more, and none of the increased amounts is required for the expense neces-sary to carry the maximum rate case to the United States supreme court.

MODEST SUMS SUGGESTED. The following statement shows the appropriations already asked for by the several state institutions. The figures in the first column indicate the respective amounts asked for, and in the last column the amount appropriated by the legislature two years ago:

Attended Trongrand, Latin Com	102 0 0	100
Insane Asylum, Hastings	155,800	
Insane Hospital, Norfolk	111,325	
State Penitentiary	113,700	
Industrial School, Kearney	128,668	
Industrial School, Geneva	40,996	
Normal School, Peru	51,175	
Asylum for the Blind, Ne-	Carrier State	
braska City	67,100	
Home for the Friendless, Lincoln	42.760	
Industrial Home, Milford	54,040	
Soldiers' Home, Grand Island	100,220	
School for the Feeble Minded,		
Beatrice	161,450	

44,624

49,800 33,930 25,750 58,350

76,400

It must be borne in mind that these figpermanent improvements. There is an extraordinary demand for new buildings, but the general appropriation of \$2,421,490 in-cludes only officers' and employes' salaries, maintenance, etc. The building appropriations already asked for will exceed any ever secured from the legislature in the history of Nebraska. So far the requests contemplate an appropriation of nearly \$1,000,000, and of this enormous amount the city of Lincoln medestly asks for more than one-half. This statement is almost too strong for belief, and nothing but an examination of the demands of the institutions located in and near the

capital city proves the startling figures.

To begin, the regents of the State university, upon the statements and recommendations of four or five resident alumni, ask for an appropriation from the general fund of \$455,600 for new buildings. This will add a tax of one-balf mill on every dollar's worth of assessable real and personal property in the state of Nebraska for two years

WHAT THE REGENTS WANT. Here is a schedule of the new buildings asked for by the regents: First they want the state to erect an administration building, to provide offices for the chancellor, regents, clerks and secretaries of the several state societies. The amount asked for is \$40,000 an exceedingly modest sum, when taken in connection with the further fact that the pro-posed administration building is to con-tain the "astembly hall," which the enterprising citizens of Lincoln have so long coveted for the accommodation of political state conventions and other gatherings, but which they have always felt too poor to construct by private enterprise.

Then the law school is said to need a mod

Then the law school is said to need a modest building, to cost but \$12,000. Another small appropriation is needed in order to enlarge the armory, and \$15,000 is asked for this purpose. A building in which to teach young women domestic science is to cost only \$3,000. Just what the regents propose to teach in a domestic science school, unless they desire to inculcate a new system of cooking formulas, is not specified. One of the larger buildings asked for is one in which to teach larger buildings asked for is one in which to teach natural sciences, and the sum of \$65,000 is wanted for this purpose. Another building for sagricultural and mechanic artis is to absorb \$25,000, and \$72,000 is wanted with which to complete the unfinished library building. It is further proposed to connect the present Grant hall and the chemical laboratory with a structure which will cost but \$8,000. A new greenhouse to supply bouttenfers to smilling graduates on commencement day will only cost \$3,000. Having thus prepared the ways and means committee for the greatest part of their misery, the regents give the finishing touch to the admirable structure by asking for a building in which to teach physics and astronomy, to be erected at a cost of \$200,000. The entire amount is \$455,600. This is just about what the expenses of the Lincoln High school might have been the past few years had not the city dispensed with such an institution and generously permitted the regents of the State university to supply the lack at the expense of the taxpayers of the state.

In addition to the \$455,000 asked by the State university in the way of new buildings, a new wing is asked for the insane hospital approach to pay off the est building, to cost but \$12,000. Another small appropriation is needed in order to en-large the armory, and \$15,000 is asked for this purpose. A building in which to teach young women domestic science is to cost only \$3,000. Just what the regents propose

State university in the way of new buildings.

a new wing is asked for the insane hospital near Lincoln, to cost \$60,000, thus making the total building appropriation asked for by the city of Lincoln \$515,600—and there is still s possibility that the Home for the Friend-less may decide to ask for a few wings and other like things. The enormous tribute de-manded of the people of the state by the ciby of Lincoln explains why Joe Burns of Burington Beach fame is to be chairman of the house committee on public buildings and

mission in the senate. Lincoln influence will predominate in the making up of all house and senate committees that have to do with the appropriation of funds for public buildings. In order to secure her own enormous appropriations the Lincoln delegation, with its friends, may be compelled to log roll for increased appropriations for buildings for other institutions and the result promises to be startling. The prospects for the formation of a building appropriation combine are ex-

Another contingency has not been over-looked. That Governor Holcomb may veto any particular item in any of the appropriation bills has not been lost sight of, and if he does the effort will be made to pass the items, the veto to the contrary notwithstand-

CHANGE THE SYSTEM IF NEED BE. In asking for an appropriation of \$60,000 for a new wing to the Lincoln Hospital for the Insane Superintendent Hay candidly admits that if the present system of caring for the incurable, or chronic insane at the Hastings asylum is continued, the \$60,000 should be expended at Hastings. He argues at length to prove that the additional room is needed, but, in order to secure the expenditure of the proposed \$60,000 appropriation at Lincoln, Superintendent Hay proposes radical changes in the present system of

aring for this class of unfortunates.

At present all insane patients are first as asylums and hospitals at the same time, each one to receive and care for all of the insane in their respective districts, both cur-able and incurable. Of course, such a plan will necessitate the maintenance of a largely increased medical corps at each of the three institutions and ultimately be far more expensive to the taxpayers of the state, but, then, it will give Lincoln an excuse for ask-ing and taking that \$60,000 for a new build-

Taken all together, the well laid plans to tide over the hard times by expending \$515,-600 of the people's money in Lincoln in the next two years will be applauded by every--except those who do not live in Lin-

That portion of Governor Crounse's final message referring to the apparent usefulness of the office of deputy labor commissioner has excited considerable comment in certain has excited considerable comment in certain circles, and by many it is thought that the retiring governor administered a rebuke to the present deputy labor commissioner, J. B. Erion. It is only justice to say that the entire paragraph referred to was written by Mr. Erion himself and read by Governor Crounse word for word as written. Referring to the matter today, Mr. Erion said that unless the legislature intended to furnish the bureau sufficient funds to carry out the work exacted of it by the statutes the office

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA. The subject of irrigation will doubtless re-ceive a larger share of the legislature's at-tention at the present session and for this reason a state map contained in Labor Com-missioner Erion's report, distributed yester-day, will be especially valuable. The map shows the location of all irrigating ditches, including also all proposed ditches. It is an exhibit which will surprise all who have not kept themselves especially informed as to the progress already made with irrigation in Nebraska. A tabulated statement printed on the bottom of the map shows the mileage of irrigating canals by counties. Scotts Bluff county leads with 150 miles of canals already completed, and 137 proposed, while Cheyenne county is a close second with 108 miles of completed canals. The total mileage miles of completed canals. The total mileage of completed canals as shown by actual sur-veys made by R. H. Lawrence, civil engineer at Omaha, is 689; miles proposed and under construction, 1,411; acres under canal at present, 364,200; acreage under canal 1.422.000. The table valuable information for all members of the legislature and others directly interested in

COUNTY,	files Com- pleted	files Pro-	Canal	Ja or CT W prin
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Brown		35		1122
Banner		11:	800	T
Cheyenne	.1 108	73	81,100	1.5
Cherry	. 15	96	1,500	e
Custer	4	- 65	1,200	17.75
Celtax		12		re
Dawson		32	******	re
Dundy	76		39,500	J
Douglas		48	******	n
Deuel		20	2,500	K
Dawes	20	24	3,000	
Furnas	. 20	38	6,500	fi
Frontier		25		
Greeley Hitchcock		12		1
Hitchcock		47	18,9 0	188
Hayes		******	500	1 ir
Holt		316	10,000	lit
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Kearney		20	******	
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Sherman		30	5.500	20
Sioux		20	1,000	N
Thomas		37	15.000	t
Valley	1.0	45.6	TO SECURITION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	100

Total ...... 689 1,411 364,290 In discussing the irrigation legislation needed ed for Nebraska, Mr. Erion deals only in general views, leaving to those with a more ex-pert knowledge of the subject the work of preparing the details. He closes his report

by saying:

Our present irrigation law, passed by the legislature in 1891, was all that was necessary at the time, but our needs have increased with time and experience. Nine-tenths of the members of the 1893 legislature probably never thought of the subject of irrigation in its application to Nebraska lands. The importance which now attaches to irrigation of the lands west of the sinety-seventh meridian renders new legislation opvering the changed conditions a necessity.

A short space of five years has clearly

water.

After the canal is built all lands under the same should be assessed to pay off the bonds; but only the lands using the water should be taxed each year to pay for the maintenance of the canal.

Burlington Beach fame is to be chairman of the house committee on public buildings and either John Charles Fremont McKesson or John B. Wright chairman of the same com- in political as well as other circles.

Prep red to Accept Any Terms Japan is Disposed to Offer.

PLACE OF MEETING NOT YET SETTLED

Shanghai is Very Desirable to China but the Conqueror Will Not Consent to that Place as the Rendezvous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.- The steamship hina arrived today from Yokohama, bringing

he following advices: TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 21.-All trustworthy igns now point to a speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hopes of resistance have broken down and a formal offer of direct negotiations has been made. Little progress was made until after the capture of Port Arthur, when the Chinese at last appeared taken to the hospital at Lincoln, where a specially equipped corps of medical and insanity experts is maintained. Many are treated and cured at the Lincoln hospital. The incurable are transferred to the asylum government. The choice of an appropriate to realize the necessity for immediate action at Hastings when their cases are recognized as hopeless. At Hastings, of course, no attempt at treatment for insanity is made. Su- The Chinese have designated one of their own perintendent Hay asks that the institutions at Lincoln, Hastings and Norfolk be designated To this Japan will not consent, and considerable time has been lost in discussing the locality, but the movement toward peace is proceeding, however, in apparently good faith the Chinese side and with sincerity on

the Japanese side. The Japanese ministers are thoroughly aware that the interests of their country will be most worthily served by bringing the war to an end with the least possible delay. The task before them is not an easy one, for the strong and active military class is bent upon further conquest on a large scale, and the public feeling is all in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and demanding inordinate terms of settlement.

JAPAN ON THE ALERT. Until the proper occasion for proclaiming an armistice presents itself the military oper-ations will continue with unabated vigor. Japan will not be tempted to relax her ag-gressive energy, nor will she be diplomatically manouevered out of any of the ad vantages she holds.

General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the first army to Lieutenant General Nozu, and is now in attendance on the emperor at Hiroshima. Although undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed that the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the intemperate ardor of the military faction and facilitating the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

To inquiries whether additional facts have been received bearing on the excesses of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur, the govern-ment replies that the reports are not completed and that it prefers to wait until a full record can be prepared. However, it authorizes the statement that no new discovcries of atrocities committed by the Chinese or of acts of treachery which may have incited the Japanese troops to the revenge-ful violence will lessen in the slightest de-gree its condemnation of the misdeeds which are a stain on the national credit and for which the country was totally unprepared. DISAPPOINTED THE GOVERNMENT.

The government believed that discipline was so thoroughly established in the army that no concelvable circumstances could provoke the troops to disorder, much less to indulgence in ferocity and cruelty. It has suffered a bitter disappointment in the dis-covery that the high standard it hoped to maintain without a blemish had been for-gotten on one occasion of fierce excitement and passion by men to whom the empire's prestige has been confided. Chinese merchants are returning in grea

numbers from their own country to the Japanese ports and are seeking registration n the footing of Japanese subjects. On De omber 9 an immense festival was held in okio to celebrate the capture of Port Arthur. With a single exception this was the only burely popular demonstration ever attempted n Japan. The first was in honor of General rant during his memorable visit to the From the army of General Oyama on the

ao Tung peninsula little news of importance received. On December 5 the Japanese ntered the walled town of Foo Chow on the ead to New Chwang, without meeting esistance which had been anticipated. apanese at once resumed the northward narch, and at last accounts were close on fai-Ping, a large town only thirty miles rom New Chwang.

THEY PREFER JAPAN. Wherever the Japanese flag is raised the nhabitants signify their desire to live under ts protection. Many of the most prosperous itizens of Port Arthur and Kinchow, cturning to the homes from which they had ed during the last days of Chinese military ccupation, have posted signs on their walls iving their names and addresses as residents to the "New Dominion of Japan."

Since the beginning of December the course f the campaign in Central Manchuria has een completely changed. For several weeks has been reported that the advance columns t the first army, which at one time had sent outing parties to within forty miles of Moukdin on the north and New Chwang on the southwest, were drawing back toward General Yamagata's headquarters at Kiulin. These reports are now confirmed and are explained by the appearance on the scene of a new and unexpected Chinese force. A corps of the army which China permanently maintains in the Amoor region, on the border of Siberia, was detached about the middle of November and sent by slow marches in the direction of Moukdin with orders to relieve that city by attacking the Japanese troops, believed to be on the way thither. The new body of combatants was understood to num-ber from 10,000 to 15,000, and to be com-posed wholly of hardy Tartars. Punctually when apprised of their intention the Japan-ese commanders made such disposition of their forces as the occasion demanded. Major General Tatsumi was sent to Tsi-Cha-Pao, a strategic point in the mountains some twenty miles northeast of Motien pass.

SCATTERED THE TARTARS. Here on November 13 he met a largely superior body of the enemy, led by the Tartar general, and, after a sharp skirmish, scattered the newcomers, who left twenty-five dead on the field and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Japanes loss was two killed and four wounded. This engagement put a stop to the attempt of the Tartars to co-operats with the Chinese troops at or near Moukdin. The Tartars continued to advance, turning their attention, however from the original point and moving south-ward, with the evident purpose of assailing Fen Whang. This town is one of the strong points occupied by the Japanese immediately after the crossing of the Yaiu river. Japanese, though outnumbered two to one, attacked this force and dispersed it completely. The Amoor corps to which the formidable movement for the relief of Moukdin was entrusted has ceased to exist, though ranaways have been traced for fifty miles, not the slightest sign of an organized body has been found by the Japanese pur-suers. The first and second Japanese armies are without doubt within easy communica

The cold in Manchuria is intense, that o the extreme northern posts being 15 degrees below zero. The soldiers suffer many discomforts and many of the laborers have died from exposure. Fresh supplies of thick clothing are going forward in great quanti-

Every effort is being made by officials from the interior of China to conceal the truth with respect to the loss of Porl Arthur. On Harris Ciaims a Walkover.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The legislature will assemble at noon January 7.

The democrats control both houses. Senator case had been defeated, with 10,000 slain, and that the war was about to end.

CHANGE IN COREA. SEOUL, Dec. 20, 1894.—Since the departure

CHINA'S LAST HOPE GONE tion of the Corean government has taken place under Count Inouye's energetic dictation. The removal of Tai-Won-Kun from the prime ministry has been followed by dis-

closures implicating several members of the cabinet in plots against the Japanese and in secret communication with the Chinese court. It is now established beyond dispute that the incessant Tonghak insurrections are not due to popular discontent, but have been directly instigated by officials in the Corean capital.

with the purpose of thwarting the projects of the Japanese representatives and preventing the extension of Japanese influence. Count Inouye has sought to establish nearer rela-tions with the throne, signifying his inclination to look upon its occupant as the real center of authority. The results of this new departure are said to be far more satisfac-

Since the intercourse between the king and Count Inouya began to take this confidential form it is noticed that the Tonghak outbreaks have been suspended. Several members of the government have been threatened with assassination if they undertake seriously to carry out the proposed measures for reform. An attempt to murder the home minister on December 13 was defeated only by the vigilance of the Japanese employes on the police force. The English attaches in the Corean custom house have realized at last that China's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's dominion is at an end and last that the china's anature that the china's that the china's that the china's that the last that China's dominion is at an end and have accepted offers of employment by the government of Corea. Kereshigeh Niye, an experienced attache of the Japanese finance department, has gone to Corea with a large staff to examine the condition of the

## treasury and to formulate plans of reform. LONDON STOCK REVIEW.

Showing for the Year on the Whole Unusually Good.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The review of the year at the Stock exchange shows that on the whole, with the exception of the values of prices are distinctly advanced. The late prices were the highest of the year, while all first class stocks are so high that the return | note: to investors at present value is exceedingly small. During the week the markets were fairly bouyant and active. The settlement caused heavy realizations in the mining market and a consequent decline in values, but the activity was unimpaired. Home railways and foreign securities were firm. Argentine securities were depressed. Nearly all desecurities were depressed. Nearly all declared reduced dividends and prices of stocks accordingly fell. No rescue of the market for American securities from the existing stagnation is looked for until the currency problem is solved. It is believed, however, that the coming year will show an improvement. Central Pacific declined % per cent. Small and fractional declines were the others.

#### TO PREVENT STARVATION.

Patriotic Convention to Be Held in St.

Johns to Aid the Destitute. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 6 .- A number of citizens who lead in the affairs of the colony have combined to bring about the holding of a patriotic convention, composed of clergy, magistrates and traders of the principal towns, to be held in St. Johns at an early date to devise ways and means for extricating the colony from the present position and for relieving the poverty which is so general. The crew of the warship Tourmaline fed 300 hungry people today. The necessity for generosity of this character is becoming daily

more apparent.

The Bank of Montreal which is now the financial agent of the colony has established a branch here and the outilt for the offices arrived by the Silvia today. The Silvia also brought \$100,000 in specie for the use of the government. Government debentures are being sold by the holders who are in ficancial difficulties for 60 per cent of their par value. The persons selling them demand gold payments. A few speculators are making large profits out of these transactions.

EXONERATED BY THE PEOPLE.

Gerault Richard, Socialist Editor, Elected to the Chamber of Deputies. PARIS, Jan. 6 .- Gerault Richard, socialist ditor of the Chambard, who was recently mprisoned for insulting President Casimir-Perler, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the First district of Paris, by 2,742 votes, against 988 cast for

M. Felix, republican. In November last M. Richard was sen enced to one year's imprisonment and to pay fine of 4,000 france for publishing an article which the court held to be insulting to the president of the republic. A parliamentary bi-election was held on December 23, in the district above named, at which election M. Riehard was a candidate. He caded the poll with 1,802 votes, and two andidates received enough more to preven M. Richard from getting a majority over all This necessitated another election, and the

result is the return of M. Richard. General Booth at Vanesuver VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 6.—General Booth of the Salvation army is now here and received a hearty reception from the army and citizens. He has interviewed the provincial government regarding the estab-lishment of an armory and colony in this

France and Belgium Agree. BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.-The Gazette de Chartrio states that France has informed Belgium that she will not oppose the an-nexation by the Belgium government of the Congo Free State.

Italian Ambassador to France Recalled. ROME, Jan. 6.—Sig. Ressman, Italian am-cassador to France, has been recalled Count Galli, first secretary of the embassy will act as charge d'affaires.

Duties on Corn Increased. STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6.-The governmen nas decided to raise the duties on corn 15 ere per 100 kilos and on flour to 650 oere. 'he new tariff will take effect tomorrow.

Pope's Last Encyclical. ROME, Jan. 6.—The pope has already sent his encyclical to the North American epis-States before it appears here.

FEARS OF A FLOOD.

Serious Overflow.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—A special to the Republic from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The warm, heavy rain which began in this vicinity last night has continued almost un-interruptedly since, and the snow is nearly all off the ground. Reports from all parts of Ohio river basin show similar conditions of Ohio river basin show similar conditions and there is no longer any doubt of a flood. The ice in the river broke up at about 8 o'clock this evening and water rose eighteen inches in twenty minutes. It is expected by river men that the river will reach from thirty-five to forty feet and may be more. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—At midnight there is serious apprehension of another flood. At 6 o'clock tonight the Ohio was eight feet five inches, At midnight it was fourteen feet five inches, and the indications were that the rise would average over a foot an hour the rest of the night, and for some days to come. It will take only a day of such rising to reach the danger point of forty feet of water. In February, 1884, the river reached its high water mark here of seventy-two feet.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.-W. E. Hutton, to New York City to light into the move-ment for a reorganization of the Whisky trust headed by John J. Waterbury, wired back to his Cincinnati partners today to se-cure all the proxies in favor of the Water-bury movement and forward them at once to him in New York. The firm here says it has 2000 shares already in favor of the movement. movement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.-The Cushman United Telephone company of Chicago has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$30,000,000, to manufacture felephone appliances and to constitut and op rate telephone and telegraph exchanges 1. M. Carlman, O. O. Leadhardt and Joseph Bartin are named as incorporators. of the preceding mail a complete reorganiza- as incorporators.

Clev eland Makes Public Correspondence that Indicates Where the Republic Stands.

NO FURTHER DESIRE TO INTERFERE

Insinuations that He Caused United States Ships to Quit the Waters of the Islands for Hostile Reasons Dented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The attention of the president having been called to a hint thrown out in the senate discussion on Friday that the visit of a certain "committee" will be held in Galesburg, III., probably Wedof royalists from the Hawaiian islands" was nesday.

Connected in some way with the departure.

General Post was best known through his

it, I am sure, can safely be left to the judgment of fair and right minded Americans. I Fifty-ninth Illineis for gallantry at the battle am entirely willing all our people should of Pea Ridge, in which he was badly know everything concerning the visit of the special committee of revalists. Last year so-called 'committee of royalists.' Last year out assistance he joined the troops, then hurin the latter part of July or early in August, rying forward to Corinth, and was at once as three gentlemen from Hawaii arrived here signed to the command of a brigade. From and asked through the secretary of state my May, 1862, to the close of the war he was designation of a time when they could have an interview with me and present a message from the deposed queen. Though I could hot with propriety recognize them officially, I was not disposed to refuse them personally securities of defaulting South American governments and American railway securities, prices are distinctly advanced. The late of state, these gentlemen made known the precise purpose of their visit in the following

of the United States. We desire to ask his ing, he carried Montgomery Hill at the point excellency whether there is any hope for of the bayonet, and in the next day's fight-

"After this note had been submitted to me, I prepared in writing, with some care, a reply to the question it contained to be read by me to the commissioners at our meeting. I intended to avoid all misunderstanding and

"'Gentlemen, you must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and that instead of receiving you in my representative capacity, I meet you as individuals, who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me.

'You ask me if there is any hope of my doing anything for the restoration doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands. I suppose that this question is largely prompted by the fact that soon after the overturning of the late government of the queen, I investigated that transaction and was satisfied there had been such an unsufficiently interference or add of that movejustifiable interference or aid of that move-ment on the part of the representatives of the government of the United States in its diplomatic and naval service as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also through that rectification to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor

and probity.
"Fully appreciating the constitutional lim-'Having failed in my plans, I committed

the entire subject to the congress of the United States, which had abundant power and authority in the premises. The executive branch of the government was thereby discharged from further duty and responsi-bility in the matter, unless moved thereto congressional command. The congress has, both by its action and its omission to act, signified that nothing need be done tcuching American interference with the overthrow of the government of the queen.

REPUBLIC IS RECOGNIZED. "'Quite lately a government has been es-tablished in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in all parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions upon general principles, and not losing sight of the special circumstances surrounding this ase, the new government is clearly entitled to our recognition without regard to any of the incidents which accompanied or preceded ts inauguration.

'This recognition and attitude of the gress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, course, led to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part of an effort to restore any governheretofore existing in the Hawaiian ds. GROVER CLEVELAND. "When the day appointed for the meeting arrived, I was confined to my bed by illness

and was unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read, and it was delivered to the commissioners, who, I believe, returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this organization or committee, and have never had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

# HAWAIIAN CONSPIRATORS HELD.

Complete Details of the Proposed Rebellion in the Hands of the New Republic. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- (Per Steamer China.)-Honolulu, Dec. 31.-The preliminary examination of the alleged conspirators took place last week and three of them have been held for trial without bail. The main witnesses for the prosecution were spies in the employ of the government, who wormed themselves into the confidence of the conspirators, and when the proper time came gave the whole thing away. According to the testimony of the witnesses for the gov-ernment there was a deliberate plot to obtain possession of the government buildings and all the prominent supporters of the republic were to be surrounded and arrested at their homes by details of the conspirators. The govern-ment detectives even obtained complete lists of those who were to be arrested. Among them were President Dole, his cabinet officers members of the executive and advisory councils, newly elected members of the ignalature, custom house, army and police officials. The conspirators claimed to have some 2,000 stands of arms and the support of the natives. but the trial developed the fact that the natives took no stock in the affair, and that the conspiracy was simply gotten up by a gang of discontented whites and half whites. President Dole has received an autograph letter from President Montt of Chill, recognizing the new republic.
Rev. Douglass P. Bierole of Austin, Mass.

has been offered the pastorate of the Cen-tral Union church here, the largest and finest

CORRECTS NELSON MORRIS. Dr. Salmon Says There is Absolutely No Pleuro-Pneumonia Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The attention of Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal ndustry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was called to a paragraph in an interview with Nelson Morris of Chicago, in which Mr. Morris is reported to have said: "Cattlemen know there is no pleuro-pneumonia to speak of in this

"If Mr. Morris," said Dr. Salmon, "used the precious words attributed to him in that interview. I cannot but suppose it was through inadvertence. In view of the readiinterview. I cannot but suppose it was through inadvertence. In view of the readiness of the enemies of our live stock export traffe to excite prejudice against the sanitary conditions of our cattle, the statement is liable, I fear, to seriously injure our live stock interests abroad. No one ought

HAWAII MONARCHY HOPELESS to be better satisfied than Mr. Morris and the to be better satisfied than Mr. Morris and the cattlemen to whom he refers that there is not and has not been a single case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States for nearly three years. Either Mr. Morris has been misquoted or, as I said before, he made use of the expression through inadvertence, but it is inadvertence of a kind that might prove costly to our cattle interests."

### DEMISE OF GENERAL POST.

Congressman from the Tenth Illinois Dis-

trict Dies Suddenly. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- General Phillip Sidney Post, member of congress from the Tenth district of Illinois, died at the Hamilton hotel in this city this morning after ar illness of but one day. His death was fron heart failure, resulting from acute gastritis. The funeral party will leave Washington a

"Of course, such an insinuation is very appointed second lieutenant of the Fifth Illi absurd. Its propriety and the motive behind nois infantry. After the first Missouri cam

constantly at the front. In the Army of the Cumberland, as first organized, he commanded the first brigade, first division of the Twentieth corps a brigade, conspicuous in tion. Evidence is at hand which confirms all the engagements of that army under Gen- the belief that the shooting at Parker was battle of Stone river, drove the enemy back soon after Scott was separated from his wife everal miles, and captured Lectown.

During the Atlanta campaign he was trans-

ferred to General Wood's division of the Fourth corps, and when the latter was "'To Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State: Sir—We, the undersigned commissioners, sent by her majesty Queen Liliuo-kalani, request an audience of the president On December 15, 1864, in the Nashville fighthis doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands.

J. A. CUMMINGS.

'H. A. WODEMAN.
'SAMUEL PARKER.'

'SAMUEL PARKER.'

J. A. COURTH HII. In July, 1865, he was given command of the western district of Texas, and remained until the withdrawal of the French from Mexico removed the danger of military complications.

General Post's civil career has been an eventful one. He was born March 18, 1833, in Florida, Orange county, New York, was graduated from Union college in 1855, prac-ticed law in Kansas, where he also edited I intended to avoid all misunderstanding and I intended to avoid all misunderstanding myself ticed law in Kansas, where he also cure to such written reply of which the following in 1866, he was appointed consul to Vienna; in 1866, he was appointed consul to Vienna;

#### COMING WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Fate of the Carlisle Currency Bill Will Be Determined Very Shortly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The coming week

bill can command a majority, and what the form of the bill is to be. The house will adjourn immediately after the assemblage, out of respect for Mr. Post. A rule, fixing the future course of debate, will not be introduced until Tuesday, and its terms will depend largely on the events of the caucus. It had been hoped to get a final vote by Tuesday or Wednesday, but Mr. Springer, who is in charge of the bill, says it may be necessary to let the debate run through the week. There are evidences, however, that a cour d'etat will be put in execution by Tuesday by those opposed to the bill. This will be a me

tion to strike out all after the enacting clause which will be equivalent to a motion to kill the bill. It was by a stroke of this kind that the Morrison tariff bill was summarily killed long before its friends had anticipated a final vote. The political leaders of the house have been consulted, and have agreed that this move is regular, and in accordance with the rules. They are expecting the move, although

taken. If an early vote is thus taken, and all the bill after the enacting clause struck out, would do away with the five minute and put a summary end to the trouble. however, the motion to strike out should to secure a majority, the five minute debate would proceed until the final vote was taker There is no program for the week beyond the currency bill, as that measure will exclude discussion of everything else until it is set-

# IN THE SENATE.

tled.

such tax.

Nicaraguan Canal Bill Will Be Discussed During the Week. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The senate will indoubtedly adjourn tomorrow soon after the hour of meeting as a mark of respect to Rep-

resentative Post. On Tuesday the Nicaraguan canal bill will again be before the senate and the regular proceedings of the week will begin with a speech in support of the measure by Senator Mitchell of Oregon. The friends of the canal bill are hopeful that a vote may be reached some time during the week, but whether it will attain that important stage will depend upon the persistence of the opposition and the interference of the business of the appropriation committee. The pension appropria tion is the only appropriation bill now before the senate and it is not believed its consideration will consume much time, but there is a probability that the urgent deficiency bill will be reported during the week, and in case t should be and an effort is made to call it up it is to be the basis for numerous speeches on the appropriations for carrying the income tax into effect. While the opponents of the income tax generally disavow any intention to defeat the appropriation, they openly confess their purpose of using it as a text for

The probabilities are, however, against any effort to secure consideration of this bill dur-

understanding new is that when the Nicar-aguan canal bill shall be disposed of by the senate the bankruptcy bill will be taken up for consideration, and after that the terri-torial admission bills will receive attention.

by the schooner Horace B. Parker of Gloucester off Minot's Lodge yesterday morning and four of the crew of the pilot boat perished. Rudolph Harrison, the steward of the Lawler, was the only one

who escaped. Man and Wife Beaten to Death.

# DOWN A DEEP WELL

Searchers for Parrett Stott's Body Partially Explore a Promising Clew.

BELIEVE THE MYSTERY IS SOLVED NOW

Evidence that the Missing Man Has Been Found in a Deep Well.

WILL PROBE THE MATTER THOROUGHLY

Another Attempt to Be Made Today to

Bring Up the Depth's Secret. RESULTS OF THE SUNDAY SCOUTING

Two Strong Theories as to the Disposition

of the Unfortunate Ex-Treasurer's Remains Well Supported by Circumstantial and Direct Evidence.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 6 .- (Special Telegram.)-It is the universal belief in O'Neill tonight that the mystery that has enveloped the fate of Barrett Scott is near its solueral Rosecrans. With it he commenced the followed by a still darker crime and that and little one the blow was struck which made them widowed and fatherless.

The results of today's search indicate that wounded at the battle of Lovejoy station took the body of Barrett Scott lies at the bottom command and returned with it to Tennessee of a well about four miles from the soft of a well about four miles from the sod house at Parker. It will require another day to fully test this theory, but enough has been developed to make it more than probable that it is the true explanation of his fate.

It was long before daybreak when the scarching party that was organized at the mass meeting last night assembled on the court house square. There the party divided into detachments and each selected a leader. Fully fifty men were in the party and nearly. as many more were unable to go on account of lack of conveyances. They arrived at Parker as soon as it was light enough to ticed law in Kansas, where he also edited a newspaper, and in Illinois. After the war, in 1866, he was appointed consul to Vienna; was promoted consul general for Austria-Hungary in 1874, resigned in 1879; was commander of the department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, and was a republican member of congress for four terms, beginning with the Fiftieth congress.

COMING WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Parker as soon as it was light enough to begin the search. There the territory to be covered was divided so that one of the divisions might scour every foot of land between there and the river during the day. A Bee reporter was fortunate enough to be one of the party which is supposed to have found the body of Barrett Scott. It was saistant cashier of the First National bank, Sheriff Hamilton and several others. Sheriff Hamilton and several others. TOOK A NEW TACK.

Since the futile search of last Tuesday the opinion has gained ground that if Scott had been murdered his body had never been taken promises to be a most eventful one in the house of representatives. It will incoming deday was conducted on that basis, and attentermine the fate of the Carlisle currency bill, so far as the lower branch of congress is concerned, but in the event of the defeat of the measure it will have a far-reaching effect on the currency question, and on the policy of congress and the administration.

The democratic house caucus, which will convene at 3 o'clock tomorrow afterneon, unglassity evidence of a crime. A little convene at 3 o'clock tomorrow afterneon, unglassity evidence of a crime. convene at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, un-less postponed on account of the death of Representative Post, will be the first impor-Trilly appreciating the constitutions of my executive power, and by tant step, as it is expected to test whether is one of the farms that have been abandone means unmindful of the hindrances that their owners on account of the sur cessive failures of crops and lies in a lonely situation some distance from the traveled road. The first object noticed as the party approached was an old building, which had evidently been used as a milk house, doors slammed noisily in the wind and a couple of rusty tin pans constituted its only furniture. Some of the party were aware that there was a well somewhere under the worm-caten floor, and, after pushing up a number of planks an opening was discovered. It was evidently of considerable depth, as no glimpse of the bottom was visible. It had been carefully planked over and the refuse which littered the floor of the shanty had evidently been so disposed as to conceal its existence. A rickety ladder led down in the grewsome sepulcher and Joe Krotter of Stuart volunteered to descend. A rope was fastened around his waist, and, lantern and a rude grappling hook, composed of a long strip of board into which a couple of spikes had been driven, he slowly made his way downward. The well proved to be about seventy feet deep and contained twelve

DISCOVERED A BODY. On arriving at the water line it required only a few moments to establish that there was some foreign body lying at the bottom. The investigator worked for three hours, but owing to the depth of the water and the imperfect tools at hand he

found it impossible to bring the body to the surface. But when the pole was withdrawn a number of short hairs were clinging to the spikes. At another time the hook brought up a shred of woolen such as might be scraped from a piece of underclothing. An-other piece of the woolen stuff was found clinging to a nail which had been driven into the curbing about forty feet from the mouth of the well. Finding that it would be imor the well. Finding that it would be impossible to accomplish anything further without grappling irons, the effort was given up for the day and the party returned to O'Neill.

They arrived here about 10 o'clock and the news that a clew had been found spread. rapidly. It is the general impression that the discovery is a significant one and a more thorough exploration of the well will be made tomorrow. The hairs and shreds of woolen were carefully preserved. The missing man was partially hald-headed, but what capilliary adornment he had conrresponded in color and texture to those discovered. Those who are disposed to make light of the discovery contend that the hairs may have come from some animal that had fallen into the well and a microscopical examination will be made tomorrow to determine whether they have come from a human head. It is not explained by the doubters how an animal could get through the heavy planking that covered the well and nail it down after him. there known an animal in this territory that

wears an undershirt. SOME CORROBORATIVE FACTS. Another discovery that goes to confirm the supposition that the well contains a human body was a coil of heavy fence wire that The probabilities are, however, against any effort to secure consideration of this bill during the week. It is likely two or three speeches will be made against the canal bill during the week, and there are still others so far announced to be made in its support.

The advocates of the canal bill are beginning to grow somewhat anxious to reach a vote, as they suspect an effort to hold this off until it may be possible to displace the bill entirely with some other measure, or, if this be avoided and the bill passed, it will reach the house too late to secure consideration during the present session. The general understanding now is that when the Nicaraguan canal bill shall be disposed of by the

Bayond what has been described nothing unusual was noticed and no clew was left to the identity of the men who are supposed to have visited the place with their awful burden on the eventful New Year's. Sheriff BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The pilot boat No. 3, the D. J. Lawler of this city, was sunk by the schooner Horace E. Parker of the party are of a different opinion and believe that the end of the mystery has been lieve that the end of the mystery has been reached. If this proves to be true the task of hunting down the assassins will be prosecuted with tenfold energy. The indignation of Scott's friends has been held in check by the possibility that he might still be living, but once the fact that he was murdered is established beyond any qu stion they will de-

ANOTHER RIVER THEORY. One of the scouting parties has turned up another theory that is not as well supported